

THEY WON'T SURRENDER

Switchmen Who Want the Strike Maintained Disgruntled.

THEY REPUDIATE MR. SWEENEY.

The Grand Master, and His Action in Declaring the Strike Off—He is Assaulted and Badly Beaten Up. Though Accused of Treachery, He is Known to Have Acted Fairly. The Dissatisfied Ones Are Principally Those Who Have No Hopes of Getting Back Their Old Places—All the Military Not Yet Withdrawn. There is Likelihood of More Trouble, but the Strike is All Over.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 25.—Naturally these switchmen who recently struck, and who, by reason of exceptional activity in the movement, now find themselves unable to return to their places, are bitterly regretful. They see some of their less aggressive fellows accepted by the companies, and this added to the feeling of resentment. Doubtless it was this spirit which prompted the assault to-day upon Mr. Sweeney. At any rate Mr. Sweeney says: "I know of no other reason than that Quinn was dissatisfied with the result of the outcome of the strike, and being in an ugly mood showed his animosity by attacking me."

It is stated vaguely to-night that the men who would have had the strike maintained are in meeting in some hall down towards East Buffalo and there are suggestions even that these men wish, without knowing just how to open up the strike again upon their own responsibility. This, however, would require a leader of temper and of calibre which is believed not to exist among the dissatisfied men. Feeling the importance of their desires, however, it is felt by many conservative people here that the impulse of aggression may work out in violence at scattered points where the thinned out military have light picket lines.

This is not designed to be an alarmist view, but only an indication which must be considered in a faithful digest of the situation.

There was a conference among the switchmen this afternoon and another is said to be projected for tonight, as has been stated.

Late this evening there comes up from the direction of East Buffalo a report that at the afternoon meeting those present repudiated Mr. Sweeney, and decided to ask Mr. Barrett, who is next in authority to Mr. Sweeney in the switchmen's order, to take up their views and try and reopen the strike, which Mr. Sweeney last night declared off.

There comes along with these statements also a report that among those who are discontented there exists a doubt as to Mr. Sweeney's integrity in the settlement of the strike. The same doubts have been heard during the day and it is thought likely that Quinn, who struck Mr. Sweeney this noon, had been first declared by the grand master to be a liar, because of an insinuation, if not a charge, that his (Mr. Sweeney's) hands were not clean in this affair.

There can be no warrant, the best informed believe, for such an intimation against Mr. Sweeney. Indeed the Associated Press correspondent is so fully cognizant of the influences that finally determined the grand master to declare off the strike as to feel warranted in refuting in his behalf, though without his instance or knowledge, any insinuation or intimation against Mr. Sweeney's integrity.

These matters are not referred to because of their having any known basis, but because they may prove to be the assigned cause of some action on the part of those local leaders who, being out and unable to get back, would yet maintain the same conditions about all their followers.

The attack upon Mr. Sweeney to-day constituted the most dramatic feature. The grand master has been carefully attended during the afternoon, and he is able to be out from his hotel this evening. He is said to have asked for police protection on his way to an outgoing train before morning. This, if it should become a fact, will demonstrate what many now feel to be true—that Mr. Sweeney will be safer at a distance until the sorrows of resentment shall have subsided among his followers.

Conclusion must not be had, however, from the fact of assault upon Mr. Sweeney, that he has no adherents and friends among his defeated followers here. There are local leaders who have lost their places irrevocably who nevertheless say to the Associated Press that they believe in their leader, in the integrity of his efforts and in the cleanness of his purpose of declaring the strike ineffective without calling out any more men.

With Mr. Sweeney gone matters will soon settle. With the troops here men and property may be safer for a time, though detachments will be released to-morrow. The night is dark, chilly and heavy. The militia are heavily clad on the picket lines and blankets are in use in camp.

HOW IT WORKS.

The Strikers Will Only be Taken Back as New Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 25.—A visit was made this morning to the various offices of the railroads on which a strike recently occurred, and the question was asked whether the companies would now reinstate the old men. The reply invariably was that the men would not be taken back in a body. Some would not be taken back under any circumstances, and others could get back only under the conditions governing new men. If any of them made application for work the application would be filed and considered in due time, the same as the application of unknown men.

SWEENEY ASSAULTED.

The Leader of the switchmen Beaten by a Striker—Accused of Treachery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 25.—At ten minutes of eleven, at the corner of Swan and Main streets, a crowd of switchmen surrounded Master Workman Sweeney, demanding that he declare a strike from New York to Chicago.

go. Words ensued and Quinn, of the Nickle Plate yards, struck Sweeney a serious blow, knocking him down. Blood flowed in a stream from Sweeney's nose. Quinn got his leader's head against a telegraph pole and punched and pounded until pulled away.

Mr. Sweeney had his wounds dressed in a drug store. A number of strikers assembled on the sidewalk in front of the place and threatened to do further violence to the grand master. Sweeney was frightened and police dispersed the crowd. A bitter feeling has developed among the late strikers against Sweeney, whom they consider to have duped and betrayed them.

THE BORDEN HEARING

Begun at Fall River—Some Damaging Testimony.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 24.—The second district court room never before held such a crowd as that which greeted Judge Blaisdell this morning. It was the second date agreed upon for the hearing of Miss Lizzie A. Borden on the charge of killing her father with an axe. At 10:30 Mr. Charles J. Holmes appeared with Miss Emma Borden on his arm. Miss Lizzie Borden came in last with Marshal Hilliard. She was handed to a seat between her two legal advisors and near a settee on which her sister was seated. The two women sat elbow to elbow. Miss Lizzie was at her sister's right hand. Not a word passed between them.

"We are ready to proceed, your honor," said District Attorney Knowlton.

At 10:30 Medical Examiner Dolan was called to the stand. The witness testified to the position of the bodies of the murdered couple when found, and sending the stomachs to Prof. Wood, of Harvard, for analysis.

Surveyor Kiernan then took the stand. He thought from the appearance of a spot of blood on the door casing that it was thrown from the sitting room toward the kitchen. Lizzie bore an expressionless countenance and bit the edge of a palm leaf fan while Emma hid her face behind her fan.

Dr. Dolan was called back to the stand. "What caused Mr. Borden's death?" was asked.

Witness—"He died from shock, and the body was still warm when witness arrived at the house. Witness said the wounds could be made by any person of ordinary strength using moderate force.

In the witness' opinion Mrs. Borden had been dead about an hour and a half when he saw her. She died of shock. Witness saw four axes in the cellar of the house, examined one and found it had been scraped and washed. Under the glass showed stains which looked like blood. Saw some hair on it also. Took some dress skirts and undershirts from the house, the property of Miss Borden, the defendant.

Mr. Jennings, counsel for the defense, has given out a letter for publication which tells in a rambling way of the writer's interview with a bloody stranger. It was signed Samuel Robins. The writer, who claims to be a peddler, says: "When the fatal murder in Fall River occurred I was only a few miles away. I met a man who was covered with blood. He told me that he worked on a farm and that he never could get his wages, so he had a fight with the farmer. He bought from me four handkerchiefs, one necktie, collar and shoe blacking. His boots were covered with blood, and he put this blacking on. I am dead sure I know him again. I kept quiet, as I had no license and feared I would be arrested. If I had known about that murder at the time I met the stranger it would have been different, as I would have followed him up and perhaps got the reward. I thought he was a poor farm hand, and so took pity on him, as I know as a rule farmers seldom pay their hands during the summer."

The first day's hearing of the Borden case closed at 3:30 this afternoon. Dr. Dolan, who was called to testify, was still on the stand at adjournment. The principal things developed by Attorney Adam Long's examination was the exposure of the slip shod methods of the police force and medical examiner, one of the results of which is the imprisonment of Miss Lizzie Borden.

A Letter Written Before the Murder. FALL RIVER, MASS., August 25.—Emma Borden says that she received from her sister Lizzie, now charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, a letter describing the appearance of a suspicious looking man in the back yard of the Borden place on Monday before the murder. Emma Borden says she showed the letter to friends in Fall Haven, where she was visiting, and then destroyed it.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Competition Drilling Unusually Interesting—A Day of Entertainment.

KANSAS CITY, August 25.—The competitive drilling was continued to-day at the Exposition park. In spite of the fact that the drilling began at 9 o'clock thousands of persons and visitors were at the park promptly at the hour seeking the most advantageous position from which to view the drill. The most interesting competitive drills occurred to-day, as all of the five divisions were crack companies and all of them have won prizes. There were no battalion drills to-day, none of the regiments having reported. The following divisions competed:

New Albany No. 5, New Albany, Ind., Captain Gomer; Grand Rapids No. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich., Captain Bayne; Pioneer No. 1, Little Rock, Ark., Capt. Bartlett; Mystic No. 17, Girard, Kansas, Capt. M. W. Russell; Many No. 12, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. Charles J. Many. A special programme for the entertainment of knights, visitors and citizens took place at Washington park this afternoon. The programme concluded with a contest between the different bands that are now in the city. The knights elected the following officers to-day:

William Worth Blackwell, supreme chancellor, Henderson, Ky.; Walter D. Ritchie, supreme vice chancellor, Lima, Ohio; Joseph H. Lyon, supreme master at arms, of this city.

Cleveland Will Not Speak.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., August 25.—The newspapers every day announce that ex-President Cleveland will speak within the next two months in different parts of the country. The fact is that instead of accepting any such invitations he has felt obliged to decline them all. He does not anticipate making any political trips during the campaign.

CHOLERA SPREADING

In Europe, but Everything Possible is Being Done to Prevent

ITS ENTRY TO AMERICAN PORTS.

An Alarming State of Affairs at Hamburg and Antwerp—Doctors Acknowledge Asiatic Cholera Has Existed There Since August 8, and That They Have Suppressed the Fact—Meanwhile Thousands Have Left for America—Many Deaths Have Occurred—The Scourge Attacks the Army—Executive Committee of Our National Board of Health Takes Action—Steamship Lines Quarantine German Ports.

HAMBURG, August 25.—The papers here which have been accused of greatly exaggerating the situation, turn on the authorities to-day and attack them for persistently denying the presence in Hamburg of Asiatic cholera until the violence of the outbreak made concealment no longer possible. They claim that if the authorities had admitted at the start that the disease was true cholera, sanitary measures might have been enforced that would have prevented the spread of the disease to the extent which it has now reached.

The Hamburg-American Packet Co. is the first of Atlantic lines to separate its first-class passengers from the emigrant traffic. The company has decided to entirely discontinue the fast steamers Augusta, Victoria, Fuort Bismarck, and Columbia from the Hamburg service for the present, and henceforth, until further notice, those vessels will make Southampton their port of departure and arrival. Other steamers of the line will sail from Hamburg, and on these the emigrant passengers will be conveyed. To have the fast steamers subjected to quarantine at New York would be an expensive proceeding. As it is impossible for them to get clean bills of health from Hamburg they will not go to that port but will sail to and from the port of Southampton.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the military authorities by the appearance of cholera among the troops. Three cases of the disease and one death have occurred in a regiment that was temporarily quartered here. To prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease among the soldiers, the regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg immediately. They will proceed to some point in the interior, where a close watch for the appearance of the disease will be kept on them.

They will remain isolated until all risks of their spreading the infection is passed. So strong are the orders that they will not be allowed to take part in the coming manoeuvres. The weather continues intensely hot, and this, unfortunately, is favorable to the growth of the cholera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing to-day, and this adds somewhat to the comfort of the city.

So many warnings have been given of the danger lurking in water that thousands of people have abandoned its use as a beverage, quenching their thirst with beer and light wines. Lime juice and lemons are also in demand. Yesterday there were 282 cases reported and the deaths amounted to thirty-one.

One hundred and sixty-nine bodies of cholera victims are awaiting burial in this city. So great is the terror caused by the cholera that it is difficult to get men for the work of burying the dead, and many assistants of undertakers have deserted their places of employment. Business is prostrate and shipping is going to other ports. So serious is the panic that Russian immigrants now in the city find it difficult to procure food, as everybody tries to avoid them. At Altona the army surgeons have been ordered by their superiors to assist the civilian doctors in caring for cholera victims.

TERRIBLE RESULT

Of the Criminal Negligence of Antwerp Doctors—They Acknowledge that Asiatic Cholera Existed When They Said It Did Not.

ANTWERP, August 25.—The excitement caused by the acknowledgement of physicians that Asiatic cholera is in the city has not subsided, and those who can afford to do so are making ready to flee to various places to escape the disease. There is no appreciable change in the situation. It is generally believed that the disease reached here in some vessel from an infected port and there is considerable expectation that the authorities did not use the disinfection orders.

It has transpired that the first victims were dock laborers. They were taken to the hospitals, where the doctors, though they were probably fully aware that the disease was Asiatic cholera, stated to newspaper correspondents and others that it was common cholera and nothing was to be feared from it. They acknowledge that if they had reported the presence of the disease it would have prevented the spread.

The first victim died almost immediately after entering the hospital, and the appearance of the body, if nothing else, was sufficient proof that common cholera had not caused death.

The quarantine regulations are being enforced with great severity. The authorities are using every known preventive to prevent the spread of the disease.

An official proclamation was issued to-day declaring Antwerp is infected with Asiatic cholera and ordering a quarantine against all arrivals from that port.

Inviting the Cholera.

LONDON, August 25.—The Standard's dispatch from Vienna says: A recent inspection of the lower quarters of this city revealed a shocking state of filth and overcrowding. Tons upon tons of rotten meat, sausage and fruit in provision stores and markets were seized. The law dealing with these offenses is too lenient. Should cholera reach Austria-Hungary the number of victims will run into tens of thousands.

Insanations at London.

LONDON, August 25.—None of the railway companies running steamboats between London and Hamburg and Antwerp consider that necessity has yet arisen for them to take special

measures against importing the infection, except to more strictly enforce the rule that no pauper emigrants shall be carried. The London municipal authorities have prepared an isolated hospital below Gravesend to which all persons arriving in the Thames who are suspected of being infected with cholera will be sent.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Disease Spreading, but the Death Rate Decreasing.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—Yesterday's new cases were 147, while the deaths were eighty-four in excess of those reported on Tuesday. Yesterday's totals, according to the figures, were 5,070 cases and 2,743 deaths.

The disease is spreading in this city, but the people now show little concern about it. Though the number of new cases reported here is larger, the death rate is smaller. The doctors say that the disease is less virulent in its character, and that in addition to this the number of deaths has been lessened by the better arrangements for the treatment of patients.

There has been no relaxation of strict sanitary regulations, and any violation is met with prompt punishment.

AT BERLIN.

The Anxiety in the German Capital—Cases Believed to Be There.

BERLIN, August 25.—In consequence of the facilities offered for the transmission of cholera by means of sleeping cars, that service between Hamburg and Berlin has been suspended for the present.

A passenger who arrived here to-day from Hamburg showed symptoms of the disease when he reached this city. He was at once conveyed to a hospital, where he was isolated. The physicians are carefully watching the case.

The wife of a merchant of this city died last night, and it is believed that her death was due to Asiatic cholera.

The wealthier residents of the city are beginning to grow uneasy and it would not be surprising if an exodus should commence.

In a Fearful Condition.

PARIS, August 25.—The condition of many of the Jewish emigrants who pass through the city, is such that should cholera break out among them it would find a fertile field for its spread. The Jews that come state that within a month 100 Jewish refugees have passed through Paris from Russia, most of whom were on their way to the United States. Those who have recently arrived here have been in a most filthy condition. The places where they passed the nights were made so dirty by their occupation that it was found necessary to thoroughly disinfect the premises after they had left.

The Heat Continues.

VIENNA, August 25.—The greatest alarm prevails here over the expected exodus of residents of Hamburg to Carlsbad, Marienbad and Franzensbad. Health commissions are being appointed at all the frontier stations where travelers will be examined and disinfected.

The hot weather has set in again with renewed intensity. The mercury yesterday reached over 100 degrees in the shade and a number of deaths are reported.

Abating in Three Places.

PARIS, August 25.—The sanitary chief of the war office, in an interview, declares that cholera in Paris, Havre and Rouen is abating and will soon end. They pronounce the cholera in the three cities named to be quite distinct from the epidemic in Hamburg and Antwerp.

Thus far in August there have been recorded 365 cases of cholera and 104 deaths from the disease in Havre. Medical authorities declare that the disease there is not of the Asiatic type, although many of the victims died immediately after seizure. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and several deaths were reported in Havre yesterday.

Doctors Volunteer.

VIENNA, August 25.—Four hundred and eighty-five doctors have offered to attend cholera patients on the condition that in event of death while in the discharge of duty their families shall be provided for.

The Austrian authorities, in spite of the protest of members of the produce exchange, have decided that in view of the excellent sanitary condition of Vienna, the annual international grain market shall be held on the dates originally ordered.

Notice to Tourists.

LONDON, August 25.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company, telegraphs to the Associated Press agent in London that in consequence of the change in the passenger service, travelers on the Hamburg-American Company's fast steamers must proceed to London, whence they will be conveyed to Southampton by special trains. The steamer Columbia will sail from Southampton for New York September 3.

Great Cause for Anxiety.

BERLIN, August 25.—The cars on all of the trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg are locked until the passengers have been examined by physicians. Prof. Koch is reported to have said that the number of cases of cholera in Hamburg is not great in proportion to the population, but that the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

Dr. Edison Feels Secure.

New York, August 25.—Commissioner Mulle, of the quarantine board was seen to-day and stated that the quarantine were taking every precaution to keep the dreaded scourge within the prescribed quarters.

Dr. Cyrus Edison, sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally I feel very secure in regard to cholera and dread an epidemic of cholera much less than I would one of typhus fever."

Has Been in Hamburg Since the 8th.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25.—The United States consul at Hamburg cabled to the state department this morning as follows: "Hamburg authorities admit to-day that Asiatic cholera has been in Hamburg since August 8. All vessels and

luggage leaving Hamburg after that date ought to be disinfected in New York. The Hamburg steamship line is complying with instructions. Cable how long quarantine will be imposed."

The Deaths in Persia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25.—The vice consul general at Teheran telegraphs that the estimated deaths in Persia from cholera are 35,000—5,000 in Mehad, 12,000 in Tabriz, 8,000 in Teheran and 10,000 in other places.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Executive Committee Acts Promptly. A Communication from Illinois.

COLUMBUS, O., August 25.—Dr. Probst, secretary of the Ohio board of health, will to-morrow meet Dr. McCormick, of Kentucky, and Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in Indianapolis. These three gentlemen compose the executive committee of the national conference of state boards of health, and the meeting is called to consider the threatened invasion of cholera, together with other subjects that interest the national organization.

To-day the Illinois state board wired Secretary Probst a copy of a telegram sent by that board to Surgeon General Wyman concerning the general order. The telegram reads:

"In view of the westward spread of cholera in Europe, the Illinois state board of health earnestly requests that you extend the scope of your order of the 18th, so as to include all arrivals from European ports, English included. It is also urged that the order be made operative forthwith. The services of this board are at your disposal in any manner you may indicate."

The Illinois board then asks the Ohio board to add its influence in favor of extending the order and to have it go into effect at once. The communication will be laid before the national executive committee by Dr. Probst to-morrow. The order referred to has reference to the inspection of vessels and all persons arriving from European ports.

AT CHICAGO.

Extraordinary Precaution May be Taken by the State Board of Health.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Dr. F. W. Roilly, secretary of the state board of health, arrived in the city this morning to confer with the health authorities of the city relative to preventive measures against the introduction of cholera into this state. He says that if the disease should secure a foothold in this city it would mean practical ruin to the World's Fair; that one or two cases would be almost as injurious as a great many, as intending visitors would fear its reappearance next year. He suggests in case the disease appears at the seaboard, that camps of detention and disinfection plants be established at all points on the state line at which railroads enter, and every emigrant be detained and his clothing disinfected. He thinks it would be economy for the government to confiscate, burn and pay for the clothing of all immigrants on arrival.

"POLITICAL DAY"

At the Detroit Exposition—All Parties Represented—Springer Speaks for the Democrats.

DETROIT, Mich., August 25.—More than ten thousand persons assembled to-day on the grounds of the Detroit International Fair and Exposition Company, it being "political day," and there being present prominent speakers of the different parties, who made addresses of some length in favor of their respective political beliefs. The speaking began at 1 o'clock. Ex-Congressman Dannel, of Minnesota, represented the Republican party and was well received by those present. Colonel Norton, of Chicago, made a strong speech in favor of the People's party crusade, and was followed by Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois, who received a flattering reception when he arose to speak on behalf of the Democratic tenets. He discussed national politics, dwelling particularly upon the tariff question.

FEWER WORKMEN TO STRIKE.

During Mr. Springer's speech he said: From 1846 to 1860, a period of fifteen years of low tariff—a Democratic tariff, if you please, for revenue only, there were only seventy-four strikes and lockouts of which any official report has been made. There were quite a number of strikes reported during that period, but they were of little or no importance. Altogether there were not two hundred strikes and lockouts during this whole period of fifteen years. During the past fifteen years there have been six thousand strikes and lockouts in the United States. From 1876 to 1889 there are no statistics as to the number of persons involved, but from 1881 to 1890 inclusive, there were over a million persons involved in such strikes and lockouts.

If any evidence were needed to prove conservatively that the tariff does not increase wages, it is furnished by the report of the senate committee on finance, submitted by Senator Aldrich, at the close of the last session of Congress. Let me read a portion of that report under the heading of "wages." It appears from the report of the statistician employed by the committee, that in fifteen general occupations selected by the committee, wages were three-fourths of one per cent higher in September, 1891, than in the three months (June, July and August) selected as a basis in 1889, and that the wages in the special industries selected were thirty-one hundredths of one per cent higher than at the beginning of the period."

The McKinley bill increased the tariff on protected articles 26 per cent on a general average, but its friends now claim that wages have increased in these fifteen industries since its passage less than one-third of one per cent.

The Democratic party insists that the tax shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity; that it shall bear heaviest upon articles consumed by the rich and lightest upon those who are poor. It further insists that whatever is said on account of the tariff shall go into the public treasury to support the government and that no more shall be levied than is necessary for the purposes of government honestly and economically administered; in other words, that it shall be a tariff for revenue and not to enrich the favored few at the expense of the toiling millions. The Democratic party favors a tariff for the support of the government and not to build up and foster monopolies.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

By Chancellor McGill Against the Reading Combination.

THE DECISION A SWEEPING ONE

In Favor of the State—The Effect of the Deal if Allowed to Stand Would Be Disastrous and Be a Hardship to Hundreds of Thousands of People. It Would Be a Serious Blow to Every Industry—The Grounds Upon Which the Injunction is Granted—President McLeod, of the Reading, Says the Company Will Appeal the Case.

TRENTON, N. J., August 25.—Chancellor McGill this afternoon filed an opinion in the great Reading combination. It covers seventy-five closely written legal pages, and is a voluminous document. He grants the preliminary injunction asked for by the attorney general, continues the restraining order heretofore granted and in addition enjoins the Port Reading company from operating the Central railroad company and orders the Central company to operate its own line and retake its own property.

The decision is a sweeping one in favor of the state. In closing the chancellor said: "The commodities in which these companies deal is a necessity of life in this state. It is the principal fuel of its homes and its factories. The slightest increase in its price is felt by a population of hundreds of thousands of persons, for their necessity compels them to pay that increase. If once a complete monopoly be established by competition, whether that be through lease or co-operation, the promoters of it and shareholders in it may have whatever price their combination suggests."

"The disaster which will follow cannot be measured. It will permeate the entire community, furnaces, forges, factories and homes, leaving in its trail murmurs of discontent with a government which will tolerate it and all the other evil effects of operation."

McLeod Defiant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—In speaking of the effect of Chancellor McGill's decision upon the deal, President McLeod said this evening: "The decision will have as much effect as if the injunction was directed against the Sioux Indians. It would, of course, if not disturbed by a higher court, involve some changes in forms of operation, such as in methods of keeping accounts and in the personnel of officers. As to its bearing in actual results it will have none. The friends of the Reading company own a controlling interest in the Central road of New Jersey, and as owners of the property no legal decision can disturb them in their rights."

"I guess Mr. Maxwell can act as president of the Jersey Central as well as I can, if it becomes necessary. Of course we will appeal from the decision to the higher courts."

UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

The Conference of Commissioners Closes. What Was Done.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 25.—The conference of various commissioners from several states of the United States relative to uniformity of legislation, was brought to a close to-night, and adjourned to meet in New York on November 15, then to continue the work of the conference. The conference met with closed doors.

Secretary Stimson, however, gives the following points to the press: At to-day's sessions, important recommendations were made to be submitted to the legislatures of the several states regarding uniformity of legislation on matters pertaining to the execution of conveyances of real estate and of wills, protests of bills, age of consent to marriage, formalities and ceremonies of marriage and divorce proceedings.

The Police Interfered.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—Joe Goddard, of Australia, undertook to knock out Billy Smith, also of Australia, in ten rounds to-night, in the rooms of the California Athletic Club, and had it not been for police interference he would have succeeded. Goddard had the best of the contest from the call of time, and inflicted terrible punishment. At the end of the eighth round the police interfered, and Referee Billy Jordan decided the fight a draw.

A Close Election.

NEW CASTLE, August 25.—An election was held here to-day, but up to a late hour the result of the vote was not given. In an interview to-night Mr. Morley's agent, Mr. Scott, said he could not believe that Morley was defeated, though he thought the issue doubtful. The other side admitted that the Gladstonian poll is heavier than at the general election.

The Stakes Deposited.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Charles Johnston and James Wakely, John L. Sullivan's backers, deposited the final \$2,500 of his \$10,000 stakes with the sporting editor of the World this afternoon. Corbett's money is already posted with stakeholder, Phil Dwyer, so the whole \$20,000 is now up.

Steamship News.

BREMENHAVEN, August 25.—Arrived—Spree, New York.
NEW YORK, August 25.—Arrived—Italia, Stettin.
HAMBURG, August 25.—Arrived—Suavia, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, August 25.—Arrived—Columbia, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For Ohio, fair preceded by showers in northern portion, warmer, north winds becoming variable.
For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair preceded by showers in Western Pennsylvania, warmer in Western Pennsylvania, north winds becoming variable.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 78 2 p. m. 85
8 a. m. 78 3 p. m. 85
12 m. 85 4 p. m. 85
Weather—Changeable.